

CATALOGUE

OF

THE ANIMALS

PRESERVED IN

THE MUSEUM

OF

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

SEPTEMBER 1829.

LONDON:

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1829.

In the following List a few only of the more important species, particularly among the Birds, are noticed ; and such chiefly as serve to point out the various modifications of form. A more detailed Catalogue, with a complete list of species, is in preparation.

The British species are distinguished from the foreign by a black margin on the base of the stands.

N. B. It is to be observed that the Council of the Society do not hold themselves responsible for the nomenclature used, or the opinions expressed, in this publication.

CATALOGUE

OF

THE ANIMALS, &c.

MAMMALIA.

IN the LOWER MUSEUM ROOM* are contained the animals belonging to the class MAMMALIA. They are distributed into five great divisions or Orders: the first of which contains the *Beasts of Prey*.

1st Order. FERÆ. Linn. (Carnassiers. Cuv.)

Among the most conspicuous of this Order are specimens of some of the *Plantigrade Animals*, such as

No. 1. WHITE POLAR BEAR..... *Arctic Regions*.

Ursus maritimus. Erxl.

presented to the Society by Captain Parry, R.N.

2. ARCTIC BEAR.

Ursus Arctos. Linn.

3. AMERICAN BLACK BEAR. (young.).... *North America*.

Ursus Americanus. Pallas.

4. THIBET BEAR..... *India*.

Ursus Thibetanus. Fred. Cuv.

5. MALAYAN SUN BEAR..... *Sumatra*.

Helarctos Malayanus. Horsf.

6. BORNEAN SUN BEAR..... *Borneo*.

Helarctos eurypilus. Horsf.

This individual was for several years alive at the Tower, where it was an object of great attraction.—The two latter species belong to a group of *Bears* lately characterized by Dr. Horsfield under the name of *Helarctos*†. They are confined to the warmest regions, and in their smooth fur present a striking contrast to the rugged coats of their northern congeners. Their superior powers of climbing, strongly indicated by the form of their claws, distinguish them also from the *Bears* of the colder climates, whose habits are chiefly those of burrowing and swimming. The *Sun Bears* have the power of protruding their tongues to a considerable length.

10. COMMON BADGER..... *British Islands*.

Ursus meles. Linn.

Meles vulgaris. Storr.

* Some of the larger animals belonging to the Order of *Pecora*, such as the *Deer*, *Antelopes*, &c., have been removed to the room adjoining.

† Bear of the Sun.

11. AMERICAN BADGER *North America.*
Meles Labradoricus. Sabine.
14. RATEL. *Cape of Good Hope.*
Viverra mellivora. Linn.
Ursus indicus. Shaw.
Ratelus mellivorus. Fred. Cuv.

A tractable and very interesting individual of this species has been for some time in the Society's living collection in the Regent's Park.

16. RACCOON *Mexico.*
Ursus lotor. Linn.
Procyon lotor. Storr.

18. PANDA *Nipál.*
Ailurus fulgens. Fred. Cuv.

A new form of the *Plantigrade* family, first discovered by General Hardwicke in India.

20. BROWN COATI MONDI *South America.*
Viverra nasica. Linn.
Nasua fusca. Fred. Cuv.

21. RUFOUS COATI MONDI *South America.*
Nasua rufa. Fred. Cuv.

22. MYDAUS *Sumatra.*
Mydaus meliceps. Fred. Cuv.

23. BENTOURONG *Sumatra.*
Ictides ater.
Ictides albifrons? Valenciennes.



BENTOURONG.

		Feet.	Inches.
Nat. Size.	Length from tip of nose to root of tail	4	0
	Ditto tail	2	0
	Height measured to the tip of shoulder.....	0	10½

26. MUSANG. *Sumatra*.
Viverra Musangua. Raffles.
27. GENET PARADOXURE. *Cape of Good Hope*.
Paradoxurus typus. Fred. Cuv.
28. AMERICAN GLUTTON. *North America*.
Gulo barbarus. Retz.

Among the *Digitigrade Animals* may be pointed out some of the *Dogs*, (genus *Canis*, Linn.)

29. ESQUIMAUX DOG. *Arctic Regions*.
Canis familiaris. var. Borealis.

This individual was one of the faithful companions of our Northern Voyagers during their stay in Melville Island in the winter of 1819-20.

30. THIBET WATCH DOG. *Thibet*.
Canis familiaris. var. Thibetanus.
31. MACKENZIE OR HARE INDIAN DOG. (young.) *N. America*
Canis familiaris. var. lagopus.
32. BLACK WOLF. *Rocky Mountains*.
Canis nubilus. Say.

This new species of *Wolf*, recently described by Mr. Say, the American naturalist, was obtained during the late overland expedition into the Northern parts of America, and was presented to the Society by Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson.

33. COMMON WOLF. *European Continent*.
Canis lupus. Linn.
- 33*. Ditto, ditto? *Rocky Mountains*.
Canis lupus. Linn. var.?
34. PRAIRIE WOLF. *Rocky Mountains*.
Canis latrans. Say.

These last two animals were also presented to the Society by the before-mentioned American travellers.

36. AGILE FOX? *Arctic Regions*.
Canis velox. Say.
37. COMMON FOX. *British Islands*.
Canis vulpes. Linn.
38. AMERICAN FOX. *Rocky Mountains*.
Canis fulvus. Desm.

This American species, presented to the Society by Dr. Richardson, seems to differ from our European species chiefly in its superior size, and in the length and thickness of its fur.

40. ARCTIC FOX. *North America*.
Canis lagopus. Linn.
41. CROSS FOX. *North America*.
Canis decussatus. Geoff.

Several specimens of *Foxes*, varying considerably from each other, marked (42), which were presented to the Society by the Hudson's Bay Company, are supposed to belong to this species.

43. FENNEC FOX. *Africa*.
Canis fennecus. Bruce.

- 43*. SKELETON OF DITTO.

The existence of this specimen, and of a second lately brought to

this country by Colonel Denham from the interior of North Africa, proves incontestibly the accuracy of our countryman Bruce's description of this species, in opposition to the assertion of the French naturalists that the *Fennec* of Bruce was an imaginary animal. The skeleton of the same individual (marked No. 43*) serves also to point out the place in nature of this animal, showing its structure to be that of a true *Canis*. A minute account of its osteology is given in the Zoological Journal, Vol. III. p. 401.

44. COMMON JACKAL *Africa*.
Canis aureus. *Linn.*

45. BLACK-BACKED JACKAL *Africa*.
Canis mesomelas. *Erxl.*

The group of *Weasels* forms another prominent division of the *Digitigrade Feræ*. Among them may be pointed out the

46. POLECAT *British Islands*.
Mustela putorius. *Linn.*
Putorius communis. *Cuv.*

48. COMMON WEASEL *British Islands*.
Mustela vulgaris. *Linn.*
Putorius vulgaris. *Cuv.*

49. DITTO *North America*.

A specimen presented by Captain Bayfield, R.N., who procured it in North America. It agrees perfectly with the European specimens.

52. STOAT OR ERMINE WEASEL *British Islands*.
Mustela erminea. *Linn.*
Putorius ermineus. *Cuv.*

53. DITTO *North America*.

A specimen also presented by Captain Bayfield from his North American acquisitions.

56. SIBERIAN WEASEL *Asia*.
Mustela Sibirica. *Pall.*
Putorius Sibiricus. *Cuv.*

57. SUMATRAN WEASEL *Sumatra*.
Mustela nudipes. *Fred. Cuv.*
Putorius nudipes.

This specimen is apparently a young individual of the above species, called by the French naturalists *Le Marte de Java*.—We have Dr. Horsfield's authority for stating that he never saw this animal in Java, nor does he think it an inhabitant of that island. He supposes that the specimen, which M. Diard is said to have discovered in Java, had been sent from Sumatra to Batavia, and was thence sent home to the French naturalists, who may have erroneously imagined it to be a native of the country from which it immediately came.

59. MINK WEASEL *North America*.
Mustela lutreola. *Linn.*
Putorius lutreolus.

61. COMMON MARTEN *British Islands*.
Mustela martes. *Linn.*

63. PINE MARTEN *British Islands*.
Mustela foina. *Erxl.*

65. SABLE..... *North America.*
Mustela zibellina. Linn.
66. VISON WEASEL *North America.*
Mustela Vison. Linn.
67. PEKAN WEASEL..... *North America.*
Mustela Canadensis. Erxl.
69. AMERICAN MEPHITIS..... *North America.*
Mephitis Americana. Cuv.
71. RASSE CIVET CAT *India.*
Viverra Rasse. Horsf.
Genetta Indica. Cuv.
72. GENET *Africa.*
Viverra genetia. Linn.
Genetta vulgaris. Cuv.
73. FOSSANE *Madagascar.*
Viverra fossa. Erxl.
Genetta fossa. Cuv.
73. ZIBET CIVET CAT..... *Sumatra.*
Viverra zibetha. Linn.
Civetta zibetha. Cuv.
77. EDWARDS'S ICHNEUMON ?
Herpestes Edwardsii. Geoff.
78. JAVANESE ICHNEUMON ?..... *Sumatra.*
Herpestes Javanicus. Desm.
79. GREY ICHNEUMON.
Herpestes cafra. Ill.
- 79*. SKELETON OF DITTO.
80. BROWN ICHNEUMON ?
Herpestes major. Desm.

It is extremely difficult to decide the species of the *Ichneumons*.
 We give the above names with doubt.

Among the *Otters* may be distinguished the following :

83. EUROPEAN OTTER..... *British Islands.*
Mustela lutra. Linn.
Lutra vulgaris. Ray.
84. CANADIAN OTTER ? *North America.*
Lutra Canadensis. Fred. Cuv.
85. SUMATRAN OTTER..... *Sumatra.*
Lutra barang. Raffles.

Among the *Seals* are the following :

87. COMMON SEAL *British Islands.*
Phoca vitulina. Linn.
Calocephalus vitulinus. Fred. Cuv.
88. ANSON'S SEAL *Straits of Magellan.*
Macrorhinus Ansonii. Fred. Cuv.
89. PERON'S OTARIA *New Holland.*
Phoca pusilla. Linn.
Otaria nigra. Desm.

Among the true *Cats*, (genus *Felis*, Linn.), which are at once dis-

tinguished from all the other *Beasts of Prey* by their retractile claws, may be noticed the

91. TIGER.....*Sumatra.*
Felis Tigris. Linn.
 91*. SKULL OF DITTO.
 92. SKULL OF JAGUAR.....*South America.*
Felis onca. Linn.
 93. PUMA.....*North America.*
Felis concolor. Linn.
 94. RIMAU DAYAN TIGER*Sumatra.*
Felis macrocelis. Temm.
Rimau Dayan. Raffles.



RIMAU DAYAN.

	Feet. Inches.	
Length from tip of nose to root of tail	5	5
Ditto tail.....	2	6
Height measured to the tip of shoulder.	1	4

We are indebted to the researches of the late lamented Sir Stamford Raffles in Sumatra for the discovery of this new species of *Tiger*. The larger specimen is that of an individual just arrived at its full growth, which was brought alive to this country by Sir Stamford, and which exhibited the strongest marks of gentleness and docility during the voyage. It died in teething shortly after its arrival in England. A minute description of its characters and habits is given by Dr. Horsfield in the *Zoological Journal*, Vol. I. p. 542. pl. XXII.

95. OCELOT.....*South America.*
Felis pardalis. Linn.
 95*. SKULL OF DITTO*Chico.*
 96. LONG-TAILED OCELOT?.....*South America.*
Felis macroura. Temm.

98. SUMATRAN TIGER CAT *Sumatra*.

Felis Sumatrana. *Horsf.*

A new species, distinct, according to Dr. Horsfield, from the *Javanese Tiger Cat*, for the discovery of which we are indebted to Sir S. Raffles.

101. NIPÂL TIGER CAT..... *Nipâl*.

Felis Nepâlensis. *V. & H. Zool. Journ. Vol. IV.*
p. 382. pl. supp. xxxix.

102. MARGAY TIGER CAT ? (young.)

Felis tigrina. *Linn.*

103. TEMMINCK'S CAT *Sumatra*.

Felis Temminckii. *V. & H. Zool. Journ. Vol. III.*
p. 451. pl. suppl. xxii.

104. FLAT-HEADED CAT *Sumatra*.

Felis planiceps. *V. & H. Zool. Journ. Vol. III.*
p. 450. pl. XII.

- 104*. SKULL OF DITTO

Sumatra.

These last two species were also discovered in Sumatra by Sir Stamford Raffles.

106. BLACK LEOPARD ? *Sumatra*.

Felis melas. *Peron & Lesson.*

It is doubtful whether this species, of which the individual in the Society's collection appears to be the young, is distinct from the true *Leopard*. It is stated that black individuals have been found among the cubs of the common species.

109. WILD CAT..... *British Islands*.

Felis catus. *Linn.*

This species, which has become extremely rare in England, is still found rather plentifully in Scotland, whence two fine specimens were obtained for the Society's collection by Lord Gwydyr.

110. ANGORA CAT.

Felis catus. var. Angorensis. *Linn.*

114. CANADIAN LYNX *North America*.

Felis Canadensis. *Geoff.*

115. BAY LYNX ? *Mexico*.

Felis rufa? *Guldenst.*

Felis maculata. *V. & H. Zool. Journ. Vol. IV.*
p. 381. pl. XIII.

116. PERSIAN LYNX *East Indies*.

Felis Caracal. *Linn.*

The *Insectivorous* division of the Order *Feræ* contains, among others, the following conspicuous specimens :

120. RAFFLESIAN GYMNURA *Sumatra*.

Gymnura Rafflesii. *V. & H. Zool. Journ. Vol. III.*
p. 248. pl. VIII.

Viverra gymnura. *Raffles.*

- 120*. SKELETON OF DITTO.

This species was one of the numerous results of Sir Stamford Raffles's zoological researches in Sumatra. It was first described by him in the *Linnean Transactions*, Vol. XIII. p. 272; and has since been

figured and more closely examined as to its characters, in the Zoological Journal. Some doubts may be entertained as to there being two species among the three exhibited specimens.

122. SUMATRAN TUPAIA..... *Sumatra.*

Tupaia tana. *Raffles.*

123. JAVANESE TUPAIA..... *Sumatra.*

Tupaia Javanica. *Raffles.*

123*. SKELETON OF DITTO..... *Sumatra.*

This last new form among the *Insectivorous* animals was also made known to science by the labours of Sir Stamford Raffles. The characters of the genus were accurately described by him in the Linnean Transactions, and afterwards were delineated with his usual precision by Dr. Horsfield, in the plates of the “Zoological Researches in Java.” It is to be noticed with regret, that an attempt has been made by the Continental naturalists to deprive our countryman of the merit of this discovery, by the suppression of his original name: and the genus has been variously called *Sorexglis* by M. Diard, *Glisorex* by M. Desmarest, *Cladobates* by M. Fred. Cuvier, and lastly *Hylogale* by M. Temminck. Amidst this confusion of nomenclature, the simplest as well as the justest plan is to adhere to the original name of the first discoverer, which has also the advantage of being the native Sumatran denomination.

126. EUROPEAN MOLE..... *British Islands.*

Talpa Europæa. *Linn.*

126*. SKELETON OF DITTO.

128. CAPE MOLE..... *Cape of Good Hope.*

Talpa Asiatica. *Linn.*

Chrysochloris Capensis. *Lacep.*

129. CRESTED CONDYLORE..... *North America.*

Condylura cristata. *Ill.*

130. LONG-TAILED CONDYLORE..... *North America.*

Condylura longicaudata. *Ill.*

131. INDIAN MUSK SHREW..... *India.*

Sorex Indicus. *Geoff.*

132. COMMON SHREW..... *British Islands.*

Sorex araneus. *Linn.*

133. MASKED SHREW..... *North America.*

Sorex personatus. *Isid. Geoff.*

137. EUROPEAN HEDGEHOG..... *British Islands.*

Erinaceus Europæus. *Linn.*

The *Marsupial Animals* are generally arranged in this order by systematic writers. We follow for the present this generally adopted arrangement. The following specimens of the tribe may be noticed.

140. VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM.(young)?..... *America.*

Didelphis Virginiana. *Penn.*

141. QUICA OPOSSUM..... *Mexico.*

Didelphis Quica. *Temm.*

143. SKULL OF A SPECIES OF OPOSSUM.... *Chico.*

144. HARRIS'S OPOSSUM *Van Diemen's Land.*
Thylacinus cynocephalus.
Thylacinus Harrisii. Temm.
145. MAUGE'S DASYURUS *New Holland.*
Dasyurus Maugei. Geoff.
146. SPOTTED DASYURUS *New Holland.*
Dasyurus viverrinus. Geoff.
147. PENCILLED PHASCOGALE *New Holland.*
Phascogale penicillata. Temm.
148. SQUIRREL PETAURUS *New Holland.*
Petaurus sciureus. Shaw.
149. PYGMY PETAURUS *New Holland.*
Petaurus pygmæus. Shaw.
153. KANGAROO.
Macropus major. Shaw.

The two exhibited specimens of this species, adult and young, were bred in this country by the Marquis of Hertford, and were for some time kept in the Society's gardens in the Regent's Park.

2nd Order. PRIMATES. *Linn.*

(Bimanes. Quadrumanes. Cheiroptères. *Cuv.*)

Among the *Bats*, which form the first division of the Order of *Primates*, may be noticed,

160. JAVANESE FLYING FOX *Sumatra.*
Pteropus Javanicus. Horsf.
162. MADAGASCAR FLYING FOX *Madagascar.*
Pteropus phaiops. Temm.
163. BONIN FLYING FOX *Bonin.*
Pteropus pselaphon. Lay, Zool. Journ. Vol. IV.
165. CUBAN MOLOSSUS *Cuba.*
Molossus velox. Temm.
166. RED MOLOSSUS ?
Molossus rufus. Geoff.
170. COMMON LONG-EARED BAT *British Islands.*
Plecotus auritus. Geoff.
171. SHORT-HANDED LONG-EARED BAT ... *British Islands.*
Plecotus brevimanus. Jenyns.
175. COMMON BAT *British Islands.*
Vespertilio murinus. Linn.
178. HORSE-SHOE BAT *British Islands.*
Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum.
180. SPECTRAL VAMPIRE *Surinam.*
Phyllostoma spectrum. Geoff.
Vampirus sanguisuga. F. Cuv.
182. JAMAICA VAMPIRE *Cuba.*
Phyllostoma Jamaicense. Horsf.

Among the *Quadrumanous Primates* are specimens of the following *Apes*:

190. ORANG OUTAN *Sumatra*.
Simia Satyrus. *Linn.*
 191. YOUNG OF DITTO *Sumatra*.
 192. CLAY MODELS OF DITTO.

These models of the male and female of the *Orang Outan*, taken from living specimens in the possession of George Swinton, Esq., of Calcutta, by native artists, were presented by that gentleman to the Society.

193. SYNDACTYLE ORANG, OR SIAMANG.... *Sumatra*.
Simia syndactyla. *Raffles*.
 195. AGILE ORANG *Sumatra*.
Simia agilis. *Raffles*.
 197. GIBBON ORANG *India*.
Simia Lar. *Linn.*
 199. WHITE-HANDED ORANG *Sumatra*.
Simia albimana. *V. & H.*
 200. FEMALE DITTO ? *Sumatra*.
 Among the *Long-tailed Monkeys* may be noticed the
 203. DOUC MONKEY *Sumatra*.
Lasiopyga nemæus. *Ill.*
Cercopithecus nemæus. *Desm.*
Simia nemæus. *Linn.*
 204. PROBOSCIS MONKEY *Borneo*.
Nasalis larvatus. *Geoff.*
Simia nasalis. *Shaw.*



PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

	Feet. Inches.	
Length from the occiput to tip of tail	4	9
Ditto tail	2	4
Height at shoulder	1	8
Ditto when standing erect	3	4½

205. LESSER PROBOSCIS MONKEY *Borneo.*
Nasalis recurvus. V. & H.
207. BLACK-CRESTED MONKEY *Sumatra.*
Semnopithecus melalophos. F. Cuv.
Simia melalophos. Raffles.
208. CRESTED MONKEY *Sumatra.*
Semnopithecus cristatus. Raffles.

The two smaller specimens are the young of this species.

210. WHITE-THIGHED MONKEY *Sumatra.*
Semnopithecus femoralis. Horsf.
211. ENTELLUS MONKEY *India.*
Semnopithecus Entellus. F. Cuv.
- 211*. PATAS MONKEY *Senegal.*
Cercopithecus ruber. Geoff.
212. WHITE-NOSED MONKEY *Guinea.*
Cercopithecus petaurista. Geoff.
213. NUN MONKEY *Africa.*
Cercopithecus mona. Geoff.
- 213*. DIANA MONKEY *Africa.*
Cercopithecus Diana. Geoff.
214. GREEN MONKEY *Senegal.*
Cercocebus Sabæus. Geoff.
215. SOOTY MONKEY, or MANGABEY *Africa.*
Cercocebus fuliginosus. Geoff.
216. BONNET MONKEY *India.*
Macacus Sinicus. Desm.
217. COMMON MACAQUE MONKEY *Sumatra.*
Macacus cynomolgus. Desm.
218. PIG-TAILED MONKEY *India.*
Macacus nemestrinus. Desm.
- 218*. SUMATRAN BABOON *Sumatra.*
Cynocephalus carpolegus? Raffles.

A young *Baboon* apparently belonging to the above species, described by Sir Stamford Raffles.

219. RADIATED MONKEY *India.*
Macacus radiatus. Desm.
220. DOG-FACED MONKEY *Africa.*
Cynocephalus Sphinx.
221. CHAMECK SPIDER MONKEY *Surinam.*
Ateles subpentadactylus. Geoff.
222. GUARIBA HOWLING MONKEY *South America.*
Mycetes Belzebuth.
Mycetes fuscus. Desm.
225. BROWN CAPUCHIN MONKEY *South America.*
Cebus apella. Erxl.
226. WHITE-FACED CAPUCHIN MONKEY *South America.*
Cebus hypoleucus. Desm.

228. SQUIRREL MONKEY *Demerara*.
Callithrix sciureus. Geoff.
 229. CAPUCHIN PITHECIA.
Pithecia chiropotes ? Geoff.
 230. BLACK-FACED PITHECIA *Mexico*.
Pithecia melanops. n. s.
 231. PENCILLED IACCHUS *South America*.
Iacchus penicillatus. Geoff.
 232. WHITE-EARED IACCHUS..... *South America*.
Iacchus auritus. Geoff.
 233. BLACK-EARED IACCHUS *South America*.
Iacchus leucocephalus. Geoff.
 234. RED-HANDED MIDAS *South America*.
Midas rufimanus. Geoff.

The family of LEMURS concludes the Order of *Primates*. We may select from among them the following species.

236. COLLARED MACAUCO *Madagascar*.
Lemur collaris. Geoff.
 237. }
 238. } RING-TAILED MACAUCO *Madagascar*.
Lemur catta. Linn.
 239 WHITE-HANDED MACAUCO..... *Madagascar*.
Lemur albimanus. Geoff.
 240. COMMERSON'S CHEIROGALEUS.
Cheirogaleus Commersonii. V. & H.
 242. JAVANESE SLOW-PACED LEMUR..... *Sumatra*.
Nycticebus Javanicus. Geoff.
 245. TARSIER..... *Sumatra*.
Tarsius spectrum. Storr.?
 247. FLYING LEMUR *Sumatra*.
Galeopithecus variegatus. Cuv.

3rd Order. PECORA.

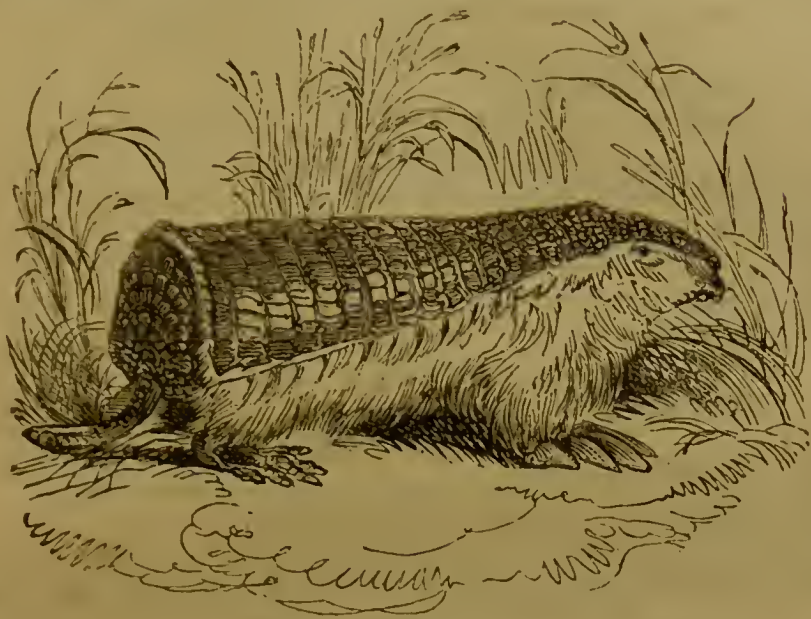
(Bruta. Belluæ. Pecora. Linn. Edentés. Monotrèmes. Pachydermes. Ruminans. Cuv.)

In this third great Division of the *Mammalia*, the *Edentata* or Animals without incisor, and for the most part without canine teeth, form a conspicuous group. Among the specimens in the Society's collection may be pointed out the

250. SLOTH *South America*.
Bradypus tridactylus. Linn.
 253. NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO..... *South America*.
Dasypus novemcinctus. Linn.
 255. MINUTE ARMADILLO *Straits of Magellan*.
Dasypus minutus. Desm.
 258. CHLAMYPHORUS..... *South America*.
Chlamyphorus truncatus. Harlan.
 258*. SKELETON OF DITTO.

The description of this extraordinary little animal, which has been

discovered only within these last two years, may be seen in the *Zoological Journal*, Vol. II. p. 154. and Vol. III. p. 544.



CHLAMYPHORUS.

Inches.

Length from tip of nose to root of tail $5\frac{1}{4}$

Ditto tail $1\frac{1}{4}$

Height at shoulder $1\frac{3}{4}$

259. GREAT ANT EATER *Guiana*.
Myrmecophaga jubata. Linn.
260. YOUNG OF DITTO.
261. MIDDLE ANT EATER..... *Rio Janeiro*.
Myrmecophaga tridactyla. Linn.
263. LITTLE ANT EATER *South America*.
Myrmecophaga didactyla. Linn.
264. CAPE ANT EATER..... *Cape of Good Hope*.
Orycteropus Capensis. Geoff.
265. FIVE-TOED MANIS..... *Asia*.
Manis pentadactyla. Linn.
266. JAVANESE MANIS *Sumatra*.
Manis Javanica. Desm.

The following specimens of the family of *Monotremata* exhibit externally an analogy to the Class of Birds, while in their internal conformation they also possess a decided similarity to them. They have the marsupial bones, but not the pouch, of the Australian *Mammalia*.

268. DUCK'S-BILL PLATYPUS..... *New Holland*.
Ornithorhynchus paradoxus. Blum.
270. FUSCOUS PLATYPUS..... *New Holland*.
Ornithorhynchus fuscus. Peron & Le S.
271. PORCUPINE ECHIDNA..... *New Holland*.
Echidna Hystrix. Cuv.

272. SKELETON OF DITTO.

Among the family of *Pachydermata* are the

273. AFRICAN ELEPHANT. (young.) *Africa*.
Elephas Africanus. Cuv.
- 273*. TEETH OF DITTO.
274. HEAD OF ASIATIC ELEPHANT *Ceylon*.
Elephas maximus. Linn.
- 274*. TUSKS AND TEETH OF DITTO *Sumatra*.
275. INDIAN TAPIR *Sumatra*.
Tapirus Malayanus. Raffles.
276. YOUNG OF DITTO *Sumatra*.
277. AMERICAN TAPIR *South America*.
Tapirus Americanus. Briss.
278. SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS. (young.) *Sumatra*.
Rhinoceros Sumatranus. Raffles.
- 278*. HORNS OF DITTO *Sumatra*.
279. HORN OF ONE-HORNED RHINOCEROS.
Rhinoceros unicornis. Linn.
280. HORNS OF TWO-HORNED RHINOCEROS. . *Cape of Good Hope*.
Rhinoceros bicornis. Linn.
281. CAPE HYRAX *Cape of Good Hope*.
Hyrax Capensis. Gmel.
282. WILD BOAR. (young.) *British Islands*.
Sus scrofa. Linn.
- 282*. SKULL OF DITTO *India*.
283. SKULL OF BABYROUSSA *Sumatra*.
Sus Babyrussa. Linn.
Babyrussa alfurus. Fred. Cuv.
284. PECCARY *South America*.
Dicotyles torquatus. F. Cuv.
Sus tajassu. Linn.
- 284*. SKULL OF DITTO *South America*.
287. SKULL OF HORSE *British Islands*.
Equus caballus. Linn.
288. ZEBRA *Cape of Good Hope*.
Equus Zebra. Burchell.
- 288*. SKULL OF DITTO.

Among the *Ruminant Animals* the following species may be noticed,

292. MUSK DEER *Asia*.
Moschus moschiferus. Linn.
- 292*. SKULL OF DITTO.
295. NAPU MUSK DEER *Sumatra*.
Moschus Javanicus. Pall.
296. KANCHIL MUSK DEER *Sumatra*.
Moschus Kanchil. Raffles.
301. MUNTJAC *Sumatra*.
Cervus Muntjac. Gmel.

- 301*. HORNS OF MUNTJAC.
303. GREATER MUNTJAC *Sumatra*.
Cervus Tunjuc. *V. & H.*
305. HORNS OF THE ELK *North America*.
Cervus alces. *Linn.*
306. HORNS OF IRISH ELK.
Cervus Hybernus. *Cuv.*
307. HEAD AND HORNS OF THE REINDEER. *Newfoundland*.
Cervus tarandus. *Linn.*
308. FALLOW DEER. (young.) *British Islands*.
Cervus dama. *Linn.*
308*. SKULL AND HORNS OF DITTO. *British Islands*.
309. AXIS DEER. *India*.
Cervus Axis. *Linn.*
309*. SKULL AND HORNS OF DITTO.
310. BLACK-TAILED DEER *North America*.
Cervus macrotis. *Say.*
311. WHITE-TAILED DEER. ♀ *North America*.
Cervus leucurus. *Douglas, Zool. Journ. Vol. IV.*
p. 330.
313. SKULL AND HORNS OF WALLICH'S DEER. *India*.
Cervus Wallichii. *F. Cuv.*
315. SKULL AND HORNS OF PORCINE DEER. *India*.
Cervus porcinus. *Linn.*
316. SKULL AND HORNS OF PERON'S DEER. *India*.
Cervus Peronii. *Cuv.*
317. HORNS OF ROEBUCK DEER.
Cervus capreolus. *Linn.*
319. HORNS OF WAPITI DEER.
Cervus Wapiti. *Mitchill.*
320. PRONG-HORNED DEER *Rocky Mountains*.
Cervus furcifer.
Antilope furcifer. *Smith.*
321. INDIAN ANTELOPE.
Antilope cervicapra. *Pall.*
322. WHITE VARIETY OF DITTO.
323. CORINNE ANTELOPE *Africa*.
Antilope dorcas. *Pall.*
324. BUSH-GOAT ANTELOPE ? *Sierra Leone*.
Antilope sylvicultrix. *Afzel.*
324*. MASKED ANTELOPE.
Antilope personata. *Woods, Zool. Journ.*
Vol. IV. p. 524.
325. PYGMY ANTELOPE. *Africa*.
Antilope pygmæa. *Pall.*
326. CHAMOIS ANTELOPE *Europe*.
Antilope rupicapra. *Pall.*

327. MOUNTAIN-SHEEP ANTELOPE *North America.*
Antilope lanata. Smith.
Rupicapra Americana. Blainv.



MOUNTAIN-SHEEP ANTELOPE.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from tip of nose to root of tail	4	4
Ditto tail	0	4
Height at shoulder	2	7½

328. HORNS OF THE GNU ANTELOPE..... *Africa.*
Antilope Gnu. Gmel.
329. HORNS OF THE BUBAL ANTELOPE .. *Africa.*
Antilope bubalis. Pall.
330. HEAD AND HORNS OF THE CONDOMA ANTELOPE. *Africa.*
Antilope strepsiceros. Pall.
331. HORNS OF THE ORYX ANTELOPE.... *Africa.*
Antilope oryx. Pall.
335. HORNS OF THE BUFFALO *India.*
Bos bubalus. Gmel.
336. HORNS OF THE ARNI BULL *India.*
Bos Arni. Shaw.
337. HORNS OF THE GOUR BULL *India.*
Bos Gour. Traill.
340. HORNS OF THE CAFFRARIAN BULL .. *Africa.*
Bos Caffer. Sparrm.
341. BISON *North America.*
Bos Bison. Ray, Linn.
343. NEPÂLESE GOAT *Nepdl.*
Capra ægagra, var. Nepâlensis.

344. CASHMERE GOAT.
Capra ægagra. var.
 348. MOUNTAIN SHEEP *Rocky Mountains*.
Ovis montana. Geoff.
 349. ARGALI SHEEP.
Ovis Ammon. Erxl.
 349*. HEAD AND HORNS OF DITTO.

4th Order. GLIRES. *Linn*.
 (Rongeurs. *Cuv.*)

In this Order may be particularly noticed several specimens of the family of *Squirrels*: among them,

350. LYSTER'S GROUND SQUIRREL *North America*.
Sciurus striatus. Klein.
Tamias striata. Ill.
 352. HUDSON GROUND SQUIRREL *North America*.
Sciurus Hudsonius. Forst.
Tamias Hudsonia. Ill.
 354. FOUR-BANDED GROUND SQUIRREL .. *North America*.
Sciurus quadrivittatus. Say.
Tamias quadrivittata.
 355. PALM SQUIRREL *India*.
Sciurus Palmarum. Gmel.
Tamias Palmarum.
 356. BLACK VARIETY OF DITTO.
 359. EUROPEAN SQUIRREL *British Islands*.
Sciurus vulgaris. Linn.
 360. GREY SQUIRREL *North America*.
Sciurus cinereus. Schreber.
 361. RED-BELLIED SQUIRREL ? *Mexico*.
Sciurus rufiventer. Geoff.
 362. BLACK SQUIRREL ? *North America*.
Sciurus niger. Linn.
 363. CAPISTRATED SQUIRREL *North America*.
Sciurus capistratus. Bosc.
 364. RAFFLESIAN SQUIRREL *Sumatra*.
Sciurus Rafflesii. V. & H. *Zool. Journ.*
 Vol. IV. p. 113. pl. IV.
 366. MALABAR SQUIRREL *India*.
Sciurus maximus. Gmel.
 367. TWO-COLOURED SQUIRREL *Sumatra*.
Sciurus bicolor. Sparrm.
 368. LESCHENAULT'S SQUIRREL *Sumatra*.
Sciurus Leschenaultii. Desm.
 373. TWO-BANDED SQUIRREL *Sumatra*.
Sciurus bivittatus. Desm.
Macroxus bivittatus. F. Cuv.

375. LARY SQUIRREL *Sumatra*.
Sciurus insignis. Desm.
Macroxus insignis. F. Cuv.
378. TAGUAN FLYING SQUIRREL *Indian Archipelago*.
Pteromys petaurista. Cuv.
380. SPLENDID FLYING SQUIRREL *Sumatra*.
Pteromys nitidus. Cuv.
- 380*. SKELETON OF DITTO.



SPLENDID FLYING SQUIRREL.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from tip of nose to root of tail.....	1	8
Ditto tail	1	9
Expansion of fore-legs	1	8

382. ARROW FLYING SQUIRREL *Sumatra*.
Pteromys sagitta. Cuv.
Sciuropterus sagitta. F. Cuv.
383. SIBERIAN FLYING SQUIRREL.
Pteromys volans. Cuv.
Sciuropterus Sibiricus. F. Cuv.
384. AMERICAN FLYING SQUIRREL *North America*.
Pteromys volucella. Cuv.
Sciuropterus volucella. F. Cuv.

Between the *Squirrels* and the family of the *Muridæ* or *Mice* are some singular animals, such as the *Dormice*:

387. COMMON DORMOUSE *British Islands*.
Myoxus avellanarius. Desm.
389. COLUMBIAN DORMOUSE..... *Columbia River*.
Myoxus Drummondii. Richardson, Zool. Journ.
Vol. III. p. 517.

390. JERBOA *Africa*.
Dipus gerboa. Desm.

Among the *Marmots* may be particularized,

391. BOBAC MARMOT..... *Eur. Cont.*
Arctomys Bobac.
392. QUEBEC MARMOT *North America*.
Arctomys empetra. Schreb.
394. HOOD'S MARMOT *North America*.
Arctomys Hoodii. Sabine.
Spermophilus Hoodii. F. Cuv.
395. RICHARDSON'S MARMOT *North America*.
Arctomys Richardsonii. Sabine.
Spermophilus Richardsonii. F. Cuv.
396. FRANKLIN'S MARMOT..... *North America*.
Arctomys Franklinii. Sabine.
Spermophilus Franklinii. F. Cuv.
397. PARRY'S MARMOT.
Arctomys Parryi. Richardson.

In the numerous family of *Muridæ* are the following species,

399. BANDY-COOT RAT *India*.
Mus giganteus. Hardwicke.
- 399*. SKELETON OF DITTO.
400. NORWAY RAT *British Islands*.
Mus decumanus. Linn.
401. BLACK RAT *British Islands*.
Mus rattus. Linn.
402. INDIAN RAT ?..... *Sincapore*.
Mus Indicus. Geoff.
403. LINEATED MOUSE.
Mus lineatus. Eversen.
404. BARBARY MOUSE *Tripoli*.
Mus Barbarus. Linn.
405. COMMON MOUSE *British Islands*.
Mus musculus. Linn.
407. MEADOW MOUSE *British Islands*.
Mus agrestis. Linn.
409. WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE..... *Columbia River*.
Mus leucopus. Rafinesque.
410. MOLE-SHAPED HAMSTER *North America*.
Cricetus talpoides. Richardson, Zool. Journ.
Vol. III. p. 518.
412. A SPECIES OF LEMMING.
413. GREATER MOLE RAT..... *Cape of Good Hope*.
Bathyergus maritimus. Ill.
414. LESSER MOLE RAT *Cape of Good Hope*.
Georychus Capensis. Ill.

415. WATER CAMPAGNOL RAT. *British Islands.*
Arvicola amphibia. *Lacep.*
 417. MUSK RAT *North America.*
Fiber zibeticus. *Cuv.*

Among the *Beavers* are two specimens, the second a large and singular variety of the

420. AMERICAN BEAVER *North America.*
Castor Americanus. *F. Cuv.*

The *Porcupines* of the Old and New World are met with in the two next species.

422. AFRICAN PORCUPINE. *Africa.*
Hystrix cristata. *Linn.*
 423. HAIRY PORCUPINE *North America.*
Hystrix pilosus. *Catesby.*

In the family of *Leporidae* or *Hares*, which conclude the present Order, are the following species :

428. COMMON HARE *British Islands.*
Lepus timidus. *Linn.*
 429. }
 430. } VARIABLE HARE. *British Islands.*
Lepus variabilis. *Pall.*
 432. RABBIT *British Islands.*
Lepus cuniculus. *Linn.*
 433. SILVER-HAIRED RABBIT. *British Islands.*
Lepus cuniculus. var.
 437. AMERICAN LAGOMYS *North America.*
Lagomys ?
 438. BRAZILIAN CAVY *Brazil.*
Dasyprocta acuti. *Ill.*
Chloromys acuti. *F. Cuv.*
 441. RESTLESS CAVY, or GUINEA PIG.
Cavia cobaya. *Gmel.*
Mus porcellus. *Linn.*
 442. CAPE JERBOA. *Cape of Good Hope.*
Pedetes Capensis. *Ill.*
Helamys Cafer. *F. Cuv.*

5th Order. CETACEA.

The Society's collection does not contain many examples of this unwieldy Order. Several specimens of the skulls of *Dolphins*, not as yet well defined, are however to be noticed. There is also a fine specimen, brought in spirit from Sumatra by the late Sir Stamford Raffles, of the

448. DUGONG. *Sumatra.*
Halicore Dugong. F. Cuv.



DUGONG.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length	6	8
Breadth at centre of the body	1	4
Height at ditto	1	4

451. SKELETON OF PORPOISE.

Delphinus Phocæna. Briss.
Phocæna communis. Cuv.

452. UNDER JAW OF SPERMACE TI WHALE.

Physeter macrocephalus. Lacep.

454. COMMON WHALE. (young.)

Balæna mysticetus. Linn.

460. WALRUS..... *North America.*

Trichechus Rosmarus. Linn.

BIRDS.

THE Collection of *Birds* is distributed in three separate parts of the Museum. The 1st Order, or the *Birds of Prey*, (*Raptores*, Ill.), are arranged in cases extending along the PASSAGE that leads into the Lower Museum Room, where the *Mammalia* are exhibited. The 2nd Order, or the *Perching Birds*, (*Insessores*, V.), occupy all the cases round the BACK DRAWING ROOM. While the three remaining Orders, the 3rd, or the *Gallinaceous Birds*, (*Rasores*, Ill.), the 4th, or

the *Wading Birds*, (*Grallatores*, Ill.), and the 5th, or the *Aquatic Birds*, (*Natatores*, Ill.), are arranged in separate cases in the FRONT DRAWING ROOM.

1st Order. BIRDS OF PREY.

The first important group of the *Birds of Prey* exhibited in the Passage leading to the lower Museum Room is the Family of *Vulturidæ*, or

VULTURES.

Among these may be noticed (1) the *Californian Vulture*, (*Sarcoramphus Californianus*, Dum.), male and female, brought by Mr. David Douglas from the West Coast of America, and presented by the Horticultural Society.



CALIFORNIAN VULTURE.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from tip of the bill to extremity of tail	3	6
Ditto of tail	1	2
Length of bill	0	3

(3) the *King of the Vultures*, (*Sarcoramphus Papu*, Dum.) ; (7) the *Carrion Vulture* * of America, (*Cathartes aura*, Sav.), &c.

(9) The *Secretary Vulture*, (*Gypogeranus serpentarius*, Ill.), is generally referred to this Family. It is readily distinguished by its length of limb, which admirably adapts it for seeking its reptile food in its native haunts, the sandy deserts of Africa.

* Commonly called the *Turkey Buzzard*.

The second Family of the *Birds of Prey* is that of *Falconidæ*, which corresponds with the genus *Falco* of Linnæus. It is distributed into the five following subdivisions :

HAWKS.

One of the most conspicuous of this subdivision, some of the species of which were among the *noble* Birds, or those which were used in Falconry, is the *Gos-hawk*, (*Astur palumbarius*, Bechst.). The specimen (11) marked with longitudinal streaks on the breast, is the bird commonly known in former times to Falconers under the name of *gentil Falcon*, and is the young of this species. Among the foreign species may be noticed (14) the *white Hawk* of New Holland, (*Astur Novæ Hollandiæ*, V. & H., Linn. Trans. Vol. XV.); (17) the *long-tailed Hawk* of Brazil, (*Astur brachypterus*), conspicuous by the shortness of its wings and the length of its tail; &c., &c.

The *Sparrow Hawks*, distinguished from the true *Hawks* by their more lengthened and slender legs and feet, belong to the same subdivision. No. (21) is the *common Sparrow Hawk* of Europe, (*Accipiter fringillarius*, Ray); (23) the *Javanese Sparrow Hawk*, (*Accipiter Soloensis*, Horsf.), &c.

FALCONS.

The true *Falcons*, at once distinguished by the tooth on the edge of the bill, are the group most used in Falconry. With the exception of the *Hawks*, they are the only birds of this family which take their prey on the wing. The three remaining subdivisions of the Family feed on the ground, and are useless for the purposes of the chase. The British species of true *Falcons* are (27) the *Jer Falcon*, (*Falco Islandicus*, Lath.); (28) the young of this species; (29) the *peregrine Falcon*, (*Falco peregrinus*, Gmel.), and (30) young; (31) the *Merlin*, (*Falco Æsalon*, Linn.); (32) the *Kestrel*, (*Falco Tinnunculus*, Linn.); (33) the *Hobby*, (*Falco subbuteo*, Linn.). Among the foreigners may be noticed (35) the *little Falcon* of America, (*Falco sparverius*, Linn.); (37) the *orange-breasted Falcon* of Surinam, (*Falco auran-tius*, Gmel.), &c., &c.

No. (40) is the smallest of the *Birds of Prey*, the *Bengal Falcon* of Latham, (*Ierax cærulescens*, V. Zool. Journ. Vol. 1. p. 328.). This little species compensates for its deficiency in size by an additional tooth in its bill, having two teeth where the rest of the group, with one or two exceptions, have but one.

Another species with a bidentated bill is marked No. (41). This bird, with the bill of the *Falcons*, approaches the *Hawks* in other important characters, and forms the intermediate passage between the two groups. It is the *notched Falcon* of Latham, (*Harpagus bidentatus*, V. Zool. Journ. Vol. 1. p. 327.).

BUZZARDS.

The British species are (43) the *common Buzzard*, (*Buteo vulgaris*, Auct.); (44) the *booted Buzzard*, (*Buteo lagopus*, Auct.); (45) the *Honey Buzzard*, (*Pernis apivorus*, Cuv.). Among the foreign are

(46) the *Bido Buzzard* of Dr. Horsfield, (*Buteo Bacha*, Auct.); (47) the *red-tailed Buzzard* of North America, (*Buteo Borealis*, Auct.); &c.

The *Harriers* belong to this subdivision. (50) The *Hen Harrier*, (*Circus cyaneus*, Auct.); (51) *Montague's Harrier*, (*Circus cineraceus*); and (52) the *Moor Harrier*, (*Circus rufus*, Auct.), are the British species.

A singular species (55) the *plumbeous Falcon* of Latham, (*Ictinia plumbea*, Vieill.), may be particularized as uniting to the general characters of the present group the strong bill of the *Falcons* and the lengthened wing of the *Kites*.

KITES.

(56) The *European Kite*, (*Milvus ictinus*, Sav.), is the only British species of this group. (58) The *fork-tailed Kite* of America, (*Nauclerus furcatus*, V. Zool. Journ. Vol. II.), and (60) the *black-winged Kite* of Africa and India, (*Elanus melanopterus*, Sav.), are among the foreigners. The group itself is readily distinguished by the length of the wings, the forked structure of the tail, and the weakness of the bill and legs.

EAGLES.

These are the largest and strongest of the Family of *Falconidæ*. Their bill, straight at the base and hooked only at the point, at once distinguishes them from the *Hawks* and *Falcons*; while the strength of the same member marks the difference between them and the *Buzzards* and *Kites*. The true *Eagles* are noted by their legs being feathered to the toes, as in (61) the *golden Eagle*, (*Aquila chrysaeta*, Sav.), a well known British species. The *Sea Eagles* have naked legs, as is the case in (62) the British *white-tailed Sea Eagle*, (*Haliæetus albicilla*, Sav.); (63) the American *white-headed Eagle*, (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*, Sav.); (65), the *red-backed Sea Eagle* of the Straits of Magellan, (*Haliæetus erythronotus*, King, Zool. Journ. Vol. III.); (66) the *Pondicherry Sea Eagle* (*Haliæetus Pondicerianus*, Sav.); &c. An *European Eagle*, marked (69), partially differing from the preceding, the *short-toed Eagle*, or *Jean le blanc* of the French writers, has been separated as the type of a genus by M. Vieillot, under the name of *Circæetus brachydactylus*. The *Osprey* of England, (70) known by its rough and closely reticulated *tarsi* and subulate claws, has also been separated by M. Savigny from the other *Eagles*, under the denomination of *Pandion haliæetus*.

An extensive group, belonging to the Southern Hemisphere, with the general characters of the *Eagles*, but with partially naked cheeks, and habits resembling those of the *Vultures*, forms the connecting link between the *Falconidæ* and *Vulturidæ*. They are known under the name of *Caracaras* in the New World. There are several species in the collection. The type of the group is (72) the *Brazilian Caracara*, (*Polyborus Brasiliensis*, Vieill.)

A third family among the *Birds of Prey* is the *Strigidæ* or

OWLS.

Among the birds of this Family which are known by their *aigrettes*,

or elongated feathers standing erect over their ears, may be particularized (78) the *great Eagle Owl* of Northern Europe, (*Strix bubo*, Linn.), a rare visitor of Great Britain; (79) the *Virginian Eagle Owl* of North America, (*Strix Virginianus*, Linn.); (80) the *long-eared Owl*, (*Strix otus*, Linn.); (81) the *short-eared Owl*, (*Strix brachyotus*, Linn.); (84) the *Scops Owl*, (*Strix scops*, Linn.), the three last being inhabitants of the British Islands; and (88) a singular species from Java, the *Javanese Owl*, (*Strix Javanica*, Horsf.), a second specimen of which (89) has been added from Sir Stamford Raffles' collection from Sumatra.

Of the *Owls* without aigrettes the most conspicuous in the collection are (93) the *snowy Owl*, (*Strix nyctea*, Linn.), an inhabitant of the Arctic regions, and sometimes met with in the Hebrides and Orkney islands; (95) the *sooty Owl*, (*Strix cinerea*, Lath.), also an Arctic bird; (97) the *brown Owl* (*Strix aluco*, Linn.), and (99) the *passerine Owl*, (*Strix passerina*, Linn.), both inhabitants of Great Britain; and (100) the common British *white* or *Barn Owl*, (*Strix flammea*, Linn.). Specimens of birds which are either varieties of this last species, or species closely allied to it, are from the following countries: (101) from Ceylon; (102) from New Holland; (103) from the Straits of Magellan; (104) from Cuba. No. (106) is a beautiful little species from Brazil, the *Butterfly Owl*, (*Strix phalænoides*, Daudin,); and (108) is the smallest as yet known of the family, the *dwarf Owl*, (*Strix nana*), lately discovered in the Straits of Magellan by Capt. Phil. P. King, R.N., and described by him in the 3rd volume of the *Zoological Journal*. (109) The *Hawk Owl*, (*Strix funerea*, Linn.), is one of those *Owls* with lengthened bills and tails, which unite the present family with the preceding Family of *Falconidæ*. They are allied to them also in their diurnal habits.

2nd Order. PERCHING BIRDS.

The 2nd Order of *Birds* including the *Perching Birds*, (*Inscssores*, V.), are exhibited in the BACK DRAWING ROOM. They are the most numerous in species of all the Orders, and for the sake of perspicuity are divided into *Tribes*, which are again subdivided into the usual groups called *Families*.

The first Tribe of the Order comprises the *Fissirostral Birds*, (*Fissirostres*, Cuv.), a group which unites the present Order with the preceding, or the *Birds of Prey*. The species feed for the most part on the wing; and take their prey in the wide gape of their bills. The first Family is that of *Hirundinidæ*, or

SWALLOWS.

The British species are (1) the *chimney* or *common Swallow*, (*Hirundo rustica*, Linn.); (2) the *common Martin*, (*Hirundo urbana*, Linn.); (3) the *sand Martin*, (*Hirundo riparia*, Linn.); and (12) the *common Swift* (*Cypselus apus*, Ill.). No. (8) is the *esculent Swallow* of the East, (*Hirundo esculenta*, Linn.), whose nest is well

known as an article of food. The bird and nest are in a small case over the larger series of cases.

The second Family is that of the *Caprimulgidæ*, or

GOATSUCKERS.

No. (16) is the *European Goatsucker*, (*Caprimulgus Europæus*, Linn.). Among the most conspicuous of the foreign species is (20) the *fork-tailed Goatsucker* of Brazil, (*Caprimulgus psalurus*, Temm.). A singular group of this Family, found in New Holland and the Indian Archipelago, immediately connects the *Goatsuckers* with the *Owls*. Specimens of it may be seen in (24) *Cuvier's Podargus* of New Holland, (*Podargus Cuvieri*, V. & H., Linn. Trans. Vol. XV.); and (27) the *horned Podargus* from the Sumatran collection of Sir Stamford Raffles, (*Podargus cornutus*, V. & H.).

TODIES.

These birds, or the *Todidæ*, form the third Family of the *Fissirostral Birds*. Several beautiful species belong to it. The type is (29) the little *green Tody*, abundant in the West Indies, particularly in the Island of Cuba, (*Todus viridis*, Linn.). Among other interesting species are (30) the *green Calyptomena*, (*Calypt. viridis*), a Sumatran bird first discovered and described by Sir Stamford Raffles; (31) *Horsfield's Eurylaimus* (*Eur. Horsfieldii*, Temm.); (33) the *boat-billed Eurylaimus*, (*Eur. nasutus*, Temm.); &c., &c.

KINGFISHERS.

The *Halcyonidæ* or *Kingfishers* form the fourth family of this Tribe. Our *European Kingfisher*, (40), (*Alcedo ispida*, Linn.), is an example of the true *Kingfisher*; (51) (*Halcyon collaris*, Swains.), of the genus *Halcyon*; (62), (*Dacelo gigantea*, Leach), of the genus *Dacelo*, a group confined to Australasia and the Indian Archipelago; and (64) the *green Jacamar*, (*Jac. viridis*, Linn.), of the American genus *Jacamar*. These are all the genera hitherto characterized of this singular and beautiful Family.

BEE EATERS.

(68) The *European Bee Eater*, (*Merops apiaster*, Linn.), a rare occasional visitant of the British Islands; (72) the *superb Bee Eater*, (*Merops superbus*, Shaw), and (78) *Bullock's Bee Eater*, (*Merops Bullockii*, Temm.), may be noticed as examples of the *Meropidæ* or *Bee Eaters*, which form the fifth and last Family of the Tribe.

The second Tribe of the *Perching Birds* contains the *Dentirostres* of M. Cuvier, or *notched-billed Birds*. The subdivision into Families is as follows.

SHRIKES.

The Family of *Laniadæ* is very copious in forms. The more important of them may be pointed out by the following types. The British species (84) the *great Shrike*, (*Lanius excubitor*, Linn.), (85) the *red-backed Shrike*, (*Lanius collurio*, Linn.), and (86) the *Wood-*

chat, (*Lanius rutilus*, Lath.), are examples of the true *Shrikes* or type of the family; (101) the *Malabar Shrike*, (*Dicrurus Malabaricus*, Vieill.), of the *fork-tailed Shrikes*, a group chiefly confined to Africa and India; (117) the *puff-backed Shrike*, is a species of an extraordinary African group noted for the development of the lower feathers on the back, and (130) (*Thamnophilus Swainsonii*, Such), is one of the *Bush Shrikes*, a corresponding group in South America. The beautiful *Fairy Shrike* (133), (*Irena puella*, Horsf.), and (134) a species of *Myophonus*, Temm., are representatives of two groups as yet found only in the Indian Archipelago. No. (144) the *frontal Shrike*, (*Falcunculus frontatus*, Vieill.), represents the Family in New Holland.

THRUSHES.

Of the *Merulidæ*, or Family of *Thrushes*, the most conspicuous groups are the true *Thrushes*, of which (150) the well known British *Song Thrush*, (*Turdus musicus*, Linn.), and (160) the *Blackbird*, (*Turdus merula*, Linn.), are the types; the *short-tailed Thrushes*, or the *Breves* of the French writers, a group distinguished by the brilliancy of their colours, of which (165) the *giant Thrush*, (*Pitta gigas*, Temm.), and several adjacent species are examples; and the *Ant Thrushes*, such as (174) (*Myiothera Colma*, Ill.). (182) The *spotted Thrush*, (*Cinclosoma punctatum*, V. & H.), exhibits a form as yet only observed in New Holland. No. (186) is the *Water Ouzel*, (*Cinelus aquaticus*, Bechst.). (188) The *golden Oriole*, an occasional visiter of the British Islands, (*Oriolus galbula*, Linn.), is the representative of an abundant genus of the Old World, which ranks in the Family of *Thrushes*.

Closely allied to the last Family are the *Sylviadæ*, or

WARBLERS.

Among these are many well known European species; such as (200) the *Nightingale*, (*Sylvia luseinia*, Linn.), (204) the *Redbreast* (*Sylvia rubecola*, Linn.), &c. which represent the true *Sylviæ* or the typical *Warblers*. (220) The *common Wren*, (*Troglodytes Europæus*, Cuv.), and (226) the *golden-crowned Wren* (*Regulus cristatus*, Cuv.), are examples of the *Wrens*: as (230) the *Stonechat*, (*Saxicola rubicola*, Bechst.), and (233) the *Wheat-ear*, (*Saxicola ænanthe*, Bechst.), of the *Saxicolæ*. (240) The *superb Warbler*, (*Malurus superbus*, Vieill.), represents a group of *Warblers* peculiar to New Holland. Some of the *Larks* with notched beaks belong to this Family; such as (250) *Richard's Titlark*, (*Anthus Richardi*, Vieill.), an extremely rare bird, of which the present is the only preserved British specimen. (255) The *Motacilla alba* is a well known example of the *Wagtails*.

MANAKINS.

From among the species of this extensive group, or the Family of *Pipridæ*, the following birds may be selected as types of the most important forms that compose it. (260) The *red-headed Manakin*,

(*Pipra erythrocephala*, Linn.), represents the true *Manakins*. No. (266) is the *Rock Manakin*, the type of the genus *Rupicola* of Cuvier. (268) The *tuneful Manakin*, (*Euphonia musica*, Vieill.), is a species of a South American group, distinguished for the sweetness of its song. (273) The *purple-breasted Chatterer*, (*Ampelis cotinga*, Linn.), is an example of the *Chatterers* of South America; (278) the *carunculated Chatterer*, (*Casuarhynchus carunculatus*, Temm.), and (283) the *Bohemian Chatterer*, (*Bombycilla Bohemica*, Briss.), a British species, are examples of two genera closely allied both to the *Ampelis* and *Pipra* of Linnæus. (286) The *Snallow Chatterer*, (*Proenias ventralis*, Ill.), and (289) the *fork-tailed Manakin*, (*Phibalura cristata*, Vieill.), both of South America, belong also to groups nearly connected with the preceding. (291) The *spotted Manakin*, (*Pardalotus punctatus*, Vieill.), is the representative of the *Manakins* in New Holland. (295) The *blue Titmouse*, (*Parus caeruleus*, Linn.), is an example of the genus *Parus*, which belongs to this Family.

FLYCATCHERS.

Nos. (300) the *spotted Flycatcher*, (*Muscicapa grisola*, Linn.), (309) the *Paradise Flycatcher*, (*Muscipeta Paradisi*, Cuv.), an Indian species, (325) the *volatile Flycatcher*, (*Saisura volitans*, V. & H.), and (327) the *fantailed Flycatcher* (*Rhipidura flabellifera*, V. & H.), both New Holland species, are among the most conspicuous forms of the Family of *Muscicapidæ* or *Flycatchers*.

The third Tribe of the *Perching Birds* is composed of those species, the edges of whose bills are entire, or without the notch that distinguishes the preceding Tribe. They are the *Conirostres* of M. Cuvier. The following is the subdivision into Families.

STARES.

The Family of *Sturnidæ* is represented in Europe by (332) the *common Stare*, (*Sturnus vulgaris*, Linn.); in Africa by (336) the *Beefeater*, (*Buphaga Africana*, Linn.); in Africa and India by the *shining Thrushes*, of which (337) *Lamprotornis auratus*, Temm., is an example; and in America by the *Cassici*, *Icteri* and *Xanthorni*, of which (350) *Cassicus cristatus*, (367) *Icterus chryscephalus*, and (370) *Xanthornus chrysopterus*, are respectively examples. As yet no group of the Family has been discovered in New Holland.

CROWS.

Among the chief forms of the *Corvidæ*, the following may be particularized. (390) The *white-breasted Crow*, (*Corvus Dauricus*, Pall.), a representative of the true *Crows*; (400) *Collic's Magpie* (*Pica Collicii*, V., Zool. Journ. Vol. IV. p. 353. pl. XII.); (410) *Steller's Jay*, (*Garrulus Stelleri*, Auct.); (417) the *changeable Crow*, (*Cypselurus varians*, Vieill.); (419) the *red-legged Crow* (*Fregilus graculus*, Cuv.); (422) the *common Bird of Paradise*, (*Paradisca apoda*, Linn.); (430) the *Mino Grackle*, (*Gracula religiosa*, Linn.); (432) the *Nutcracker*, (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*, Cuv.); (433) the *piping*

classican, (*Barita tibicen*, Cuv.); (438) the *Satin Bird*, (*Ptilinorhynchus MacLeayi*, V. & H.); (441) the *cinereous Wattle Bird*, (*Glaucopteryx cinerea*, Forst.), and (444) the *European Roller*, (*Coracias garula*, Linn.).

HORNBILLS.

Several species of this strongly marked family of *Buceridæ* are exhibited in a case over the lower cases. (450) The *Rhinoceros Hornbill*, (*Buceros Rhinoceros*, Linn.), is an example of the group which inhabits Africa and India.



RHINOCEROS HORNBILL.

	Feet. Inches.	
Length from tip of bill to extremity of tail	3	4
Length of bill	0	10

(460) The *Brasilian Motmot*, (*Momotus Brasiliensis*, Lath.), belongs to a South American genus which ranks in this Family.

GROSBEAKS.

Of this Family, the *Loxiadæ*, the following species represent some of the principal forms: (464) the *Hawfinch*, (*Coccothraustes communis*, Cuv.); (470) the *Pine Grosbeak*, (*Strobilophaga annuleator*, Vieill.); (472) the *Crossbill*, (*Loxia curvirostra*, Linn.); (475) the *Magpie Grosbeak*, (*Bethylus Leverianus*, Cuv.); (476) the *Cape Siskin*, (*Colius Capensis*, Gmel.); &c., &c.

This family is closely connected with that of *Fringillidæ* or the

FINCHES.

Among the chief forms of this very extensive group may be noticed (490) the *House Sparrow*, (*Passer domesticus*); (498) the *Rice or Java Finch*, (*Fringilla oryzivora*, Temm.); (510) the common *Bunting*, (*Emberiza miliaria*, Linn.); (521) the *Lapland Finch*, (*Plectrophanes Lapponica*, Meyer), a rare British Bird*; (524) the *Skylark*, (*Alauda arvensis*, Linn.), the representative of the true *Larks*, which have been separated from the *Titlarks* of the last Tribe in consequence of their entire and conical bill; (530) the *Bishop Tanager*, (*Tanagra Episcopus*, Linn.), the type of the extensive Linnean genus *Tanagra*; (555) the *Goldfinch*, (*Carduelis communis*).

The fourth Tribe of the *Perching Birds* includes the *Scansores* or Birds with zygodactyle feet, i. e. with the toes arranged in pairs. They exhibit five important modifications of form which point out their subdivision into Families as follow.

TOUCANS.

From among the *Ramphastidæ* or the Family of *Toucans* may be selected (570) the *red-billed Toucan*, (*Ramphastos erythrorhynchus*, Linn.), as an example of the type of the group. (580) The *Araçari Toucan*, (*Pteroglossus Araçari*, Ill.), represents a genus immediately connected with the true *Toucans*. Both these genera are from South America. (588) The *New Holland Channel-bill*, (*Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*, Lath.), is the representative of the Family in Australasia.

PARROTS.

The *Psittacidæ* form a numerous group, and exhibit various modifications of structure. The chief of these may be pointed out by the following types, which are generally distinct from each other in their geographical distribution.

The *Cockatoos* belong to India and Australia. (590) The *rose-crested Cockatoo*, (*Ptyctolophus rosaceus*, Vieill.), found in the Molucca Islands, and (596) the *Banksian Cockatoo*, (*Calyptrorhynchus Banksii*, V. & H., Linn. Trans.), from New Holland, are the chief forms in the group.

The *Maccaws*, a form found exclusively in South America, are represented by (600) the *military Maccaw*, (*Macrocerus militaris*, Vieill.).

The *Parrakeets* exhibit many important modifications of form: the chief are the following. The *Parrakcet Maccaws* of South America, such as (608) the *Psittacara Guianensis*, V.; the *dwarf Maccaw Parakeets* of New Holland, as (616) *Nanodes discolor*, V. & H.; the *broad-tailed ground Parrakeets* of New Holland, as (621) *Platyccercus scapulatus*, V. & H.; the *ground Parrakcets* also of New Holland, as (636) *Pezoporus formosus*, Ill.; the *Parrakcets* of the ancients, as (637) the *Alexandrine Parrakcet*, (*Palæornis Alexandri*,

* See Linn. Trans. Vol. XV. p. 156. pl. I.

7.), a group chiefly found in India, and first discovered there during the invasion of Alexander the Great, who imported them into Europe; the *filamentous tongued Parrakeets* of New Holland and the Molucca Islands, as (650) *Trichoglossus hæmatodus*, V. & H.; the *Lories* of India and its conterminous Islands, as (656) *Lorius domiella*, Briss.; &c., &c.

The even-tailed *Parrakeets* are exemplified in (666) the *Guinea Parrakeet*, commonly called the *Love Bird*, (*Psittacus pullarius*, Linn.).

Of the group known under the denomination of true *Parrots* the following species are examples. (675) The *grey Parrot* of Africa, (*Psittacus crithacus*, Linn.); (678) the *Amazonian Parrot* from South America, (*Psittacus Amazonicus*, Linn.); (689) the *Hawk-headed Parrot* from the same country, (*Psittacus accipitrinus*, Linn.), &c., &c.

WOODPECKERS.

The following are examples of the chief forms in the Family of *Picidæ*. (700) The *green Woodpecker* of Europe, (*Picus viridis*, Linn.), may be taken as the type of the true *Woodpeckers*; (735) the *golden winged Woodpecker* of North America, (*Colaptes auratus*, Swains.), as that of the *ground Woodpeckers*. (743) The *minute Woodpecker* of South America, (*Picumnus minutus*), represents a group of *Woodpeckers* with flexible tail feathers; (746) the *British Vryneck*, (*Yunx torquilla*, Linn.), also belonging to this family, as a similar construction of the tail. The *Barbets*, of which (748) the *Javanese Barbet*, (*Bucco Javensis*, Horsf.), and (760) the *doubtful Barbet*, (*Pogonias dubius*, Ill.), are examples, belong also to this family.

CREEPERS.

The true *Creepers*, or the typical species of the *Certhiadæ*, are represented by the British species, (766) *Certhia familiaris*, Linn. There are various other modifications of form in the family, such as; (770) the *crested Sharp-bill* of South America, (*Oxyrhynchus cristatus*, Swains.); (771) the *European Nuthatch* (*Sitta Europæa*, Linn.); (775) the *Wall Creeper*, (*Tichodroma muraria*, Ill.); (778) the *Hoopoe*, (*Upupa cypops*, Linn.); (780) a species of the genus *Penops*, Ill.; (782) of *Dendrocolaptes*, Ill.; (787) of *Anabates*, Temm.; (790) of *Orthonyx*, Temm.; &c., &c.

CUCKOOS.

The fifth and last Family of the *Scansores* contains among others the following types of genera. (795) The *European Cuckoo*, (*Cuculus canorus*, Linn.); (797) the *gilded Cuckoo*, (*Cuculus auratus*, Lath.); (803) the *lark-headed Cuckoo*, (*Centropus bubutus*, Horsf.); (810) the *Oriental Cuckoo*, (*Eudynamis Orientalis*, V. & H., Linn. trans.); (813) the *black-jawed Malcoha*, (*Phœnicophaeus melanognathus*, Horsf.); (819) the *African Cuckoo*, (*Leptosomus Afer*, Vieill.); (820) the *rain Cuckoo*, (*Saurothera vetula*, Vieill.); (823) the *Honey-suckle Cuckoo*, (*Indicator Vaillantii*, Leadbeat.).

The *Trogon*s, such as (827) the *red-bellied Trogon* of South America, (*Trogon Curucui*, Linn.), and (834) *Duvaucel's Trogon* of Sumatra, (*Trogon Duvaueclii*, Temm.), are generally referred to this Family; as are also the *Plantain Eaters*, as (839) *Musophaga violacea*, Isert, and the *Touracos*, as (841) *Corythaix gigas* and (842) *Cor. persa* of Illiger.

The *Anis* belong to this Family, and by the shape of their bill open a passage to the previously mentioned groups of *Toucans* and *Hornbills*. (843) The *lesser Ani*, (*Crotophaga Ani*, Linn.), is the type of the group.

The last Tribe of the *Perehing Birds* consists of the *Tenuirostres*, Cuv., or *slender-billed Birds*. All these live chiefly on vegetable juices which they extract with their tongues, and, for the most part, especially in the typical groups, when on the wing. The Families are the following, which are separated as well by structure, as by their geographical distribution.

HONEYSUCKERS.

This group, the *Neectariniadæ*, is peculiar to South America. The chief forms are (845) the *black and blue Honey sucker*, (*Nectarinia eyanea*, Ill.), and (856) the *Cayenne Honey sucker*, (*Daenis Cayana*, Cuv.).

SUN BIRDS.

The Family of *Cinnyridæ* or *Sun Birds* belongs to the warm climates of the Old World. Among the types of the group are (857) the *beautiful Creeper* of Latham from Senegal, (*Cinnyris pulchella*, Cuv.), (866) the *famous Creeper* of the Cape of Good Hope, (*Cinnyris famosa*, Cuv.), &c., &c. (870) The *hook-billed Creeper* of Latham's Synopsis, (*Drepanis vestiaria*, Temm.), exhibits a modification of form different from the last.

HUMMING BIRDS.

This beautiful family of *Trochilidæ* is confined exclusively to America. Some of the most conspicuous species are (873) the *tufted-necked Humming Bird*, (*Trochilus ornatus*, Lath.); (877) the *ruby-necked Humming Bird*, (*Trochilus mosehitus*, Linn.); (889) the *long-tailed Humming Bird*, (*Trochilus polytmus*, Linn.); (898) *King's Humming Bird*, (*Mellisuga Kingii*, V., Zool. Journ. Vol. III. p. 432.); &c., &c., &c.

PROMEROPES.

Of this group, or the Family of *Promeropidæ*, which belongs to Africa, the type is (910) the *red-billed Promerops*, (*Promerops erythrorhynchus*, Briss.). (915) *Smith's Promerops* (*Rhinopomastus Smithii*, Jardine, Zool. Journ. Vol. IV. p. 1. pl. I.) exhibits a partial modification of form.

HONEY EATERS.

The *Honey Eaters* or *Meliphagidæ* are natives chiefly of Australia. In consequence of the luxuriant vegetation of that country, where

there is a constant succession of bloom, a great proportion of the birds are found to feed on the juices of flowers. A number of species and a variety of forms, which are distinguished by their filamentous tongue, are thus met with in the vast continent of New Holland. They partially extend, also, over the islands of the Pacific Ocean. From among the most conspicuous of these forms the following types may be selected: (918) the *New Holland Honey Eater*, (*Meliphaga Novæ Hollandiæ*, Lewin); (926) the *Cardinal Honey Eater*, (*Meliphaga cardinalis*); (935) the *chattering Honey Eater*, (*Myzantha garrula*, V. & H.); (938) the *wattled Honey Eater*, (*Anthochaera carunculata*, V. & H.); (943) the *knob-fronted Honey Eater*, (*Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, V. & H.); (948) the *Paradise Honey Eater*, (*Ptiloris Paradiseus*, Swains.).

The structure of the tongue of the following birds is not known. They are generally however referred to the *Honey Eaters*: (950) the *golden crowned Honey Eater*, (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*, Swains.); (951) the *green Grackle* of Dr. Latham, (*Mimeta viridis*, King); (955) the *Coach-whip Honey Eater*, (*Psophodes crepitans*, V. & H.); and (957) the *dusky Bee Eater* of Latham, (*Pomatorhinus temporalis*, V. & H.)

3rd Order. GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

In this Order are contained the chief of those Birds which are capable of domestication, and whose flesh is serviceable as food. Many of the species in the collection will be recognised as having been already domesticated in Europe; and the greater part of them, it is expected, will in time be naturalised in our parks and poultry yards with equal success. The Order is divided into the following Families.

PIGEONS.

Nos. (1) the *aromatic Pigeon*, (*Vinago aromatica*, Cuv.); (7) our *Stock Pigeon*, (*Columba ænas*, Linn.); (12) the *magnificent Pigeon* of New Holland, (*Columba magnifica*, Temm.); (20) our *Turtle Dove*, (*Turtur auritus*, Ray); (27) the *ground Dove* of America, (*Columba passerina*, Linn.); (32) the *Nicobar Pigeon*, (*Columba Nicobarica*, Linn.); &c., &c., are among the most conspicuous forms of the family of *Columbidæ*. (35) The *crowned Pigeon* of Sumatra, (*Lophyrus coronatus*, Vieill.), presents a singular form, uniting the bill of the Pigeon, with the strong legs of the *Pea Fowl*, *Turkies*, and other *Gallinaceous Fowls*.

PHEASANTS.

Among the groups of the Family of *Phasianidæ* the following types may be particularised: (37) the *Wild Turkey* of North America, (*Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn.); (38) the *Javanese Peacock*, (*Pavo Javanicus*); (42) the *Iris Peacock*, (*Polyplectron bicalcaratus*, Temm.); (44) the *Jungle Fowl*, (*Gallus Bankivus*, Temm.); (52) the *Impeyan Pheasant*, (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*, Temm.); (56) the *golden Pheasant*, (*Phasianus pictus*, Linn.); (62) the *Argus Pheasant*, (*Argus giganteus*, Temm.); (64) the *Guinea Fowl*, (*Numida meleagris*, Linn.).

PARTRIDGES.

There are many modifications of form in this Family of *Tetraonidæ*. Among the chief of them are, (69) the *Rouloul Partridge*, (*Cryptonyx cristatus*, Temm.); (73) the *common Quail*, (*Coturnix dactylis-nans*, Meyer); (80) the *Californian Partridge*, (*Ortyx Californiana*, Steph.), representing the *Partridges* of America; (86) the *common Partridge*, (*Perdix cinerea*, Lath.); (92) the *pearled Francolin*, (*Francolinus perlatus*, Steph.); (100) the *Senegal Grouse*, (*Pteroeles Senegalus*, Temm.); (107) the *Wood Grouse*, (*Tetrao urogallus*, Linn.); (118) the *great Tinamou*, (*Tinamus Braziliensis*, Lath.).

OSTRICHES.

Of the Family of *Struthionidæ* No. (125), the female of the *black Ostrich* of Africa, (*Struthio camelus*, Linn.), affords a typical example. No. (128) the *greater Bustard* of Europe, (*Otis tarda*, Linn.), is an example of the *Bustards*.

CURASSOWS.

The Family of *Cracidæ* exhibits the following among other varieties of form; (131) the *crested Curassow*, (*Crax Alector*, Linn.); (137) the *Guan*, (*Penelope cristata*, Merrem); (140) the *African Opisthocomys*, (*Opisthocomys Africanus*, Hoffm.); (143) the *superb Menura* of New Holland, (*Menura superba*, Lath.); &c., &c.



SUPERB MENURA.

	Feet. Inches.	
Length from tip of bill to root of tail.....	1	6
Length of tail	1	1

4th Order. WADING BIRDS.

This extensive group contains those Birds which are generally inhabitants of the marshes; and which intervening between the *land* and *water birds* partially assume the characters of both these groups. The first family is that of the *Gruidæ* or

CRANES.

Of this group (1) the *crested Crane* of Africa, (*Balearica pavonina*, Briss.); (3) the *Stanley Crane* of India, (*Anthropoides Stanleyanus*, V., Zool. Journal, Vol. II. p. 236, pl. VIII.);



STANLEY CRANE.

	Feet. Inches.	
Length from tip of bill to extremity of tail	4	7
Length of leg	1	5

(6) the *crested Screamers* of South America, (*Cariama cristata*, Briss.); and (10) the *Trumpeter* of the same country, (*Psophia crepitans*, Linn.), are conspicuous examples.

HERONS.

The collection contains among others the following types of form belonging to the *Ardeidæ*: (13) the *Scolopaceous Heron*, (*Aramus scolopaceus*, Vieill.); (14) the *Caurale Heron*, (*Eurypyga helias*, Ill.); (20) the *common Heron*, (*Ardea cinerea*, Lath.), and (24) the *Agami Heron*, (*Ardea Agami*, Linn.); (32) the *red Flamingo*, (*Phænicopterus ruber*, Linn.); (33) the *white Spoonbill*, (*Platalea leucorodia*,

Linn.); (36) the *white Stork*, (*Ciconia alba*, Briss.); (40) the *tufted Umbre* of Africa, (*Seopus umbretta*, Linn.); (43) the *scarlet Ibis* of South America, (*Ibis ruber*, Lacep.).

SNIPES.

Nos. (46) the *common Curlew*, (*Numenius arquata*, Lath.); (52) the *wood Sandpiper*, (*Totanus glareola*, Bechst.); (59) the *Avocet*, (*Recurvirostra Avocetta*, Linn.); (63) the *common Godwit*, (*Limosa rufa*, Briss.); (67) *Sabine's Snipe*, (*Scelopax Sabini*, V., Linn. Trans. Vol. XIV. p. 557, pl. XXI.), a newly discovered British species of the true *Snipe*; (78) the *Cape or painted Snipe*, (*Rhynchæa Capensis*, Cuv.); (82) the *red Phalarope*, (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*, Lath.); (86) the *little Sandpiper*, (*Tringa minuta*, Leisler.); &c., &c., are types of the most striking forms among the *Scelopacidae* or *Snipes*.

RAILS.

From among the *Rallidæ* may be selected the following types of genera: (96) the *spur-winged Jacana*, (*Parra Jacana*, Linn.); (100) the *Austrian Pratincole*, (*Glareola pratincola*); (103) the *water Rail*, (*Rallus aquaticus*, Linn.); (107) the *land or Crake Rail*, (*Ortygometra crex*, Steph.); (109) the *Sheath-bill*, (*Chionis alba*, Forst.); (111) *Baillon's Gallinule*, (*Gallinula Baillonii*, Vieill.); (120) the *purple Gallinule*, (*Porphyrio Martinica*); (115) the *common Coot*, (*Fulica atra*, Linn.) &c., &c.

PLOVERS.

Among the *Plovers* or Family of *Charadriadæ* the most conspicuous forms are represented by (118) the *pieb Oystereatcher*, (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*, Linn.), a well known inhabitant of our British shores; (124) the *Sanderling*, (*Calidris arenaria*, Linn.); (129) the *two-banded Courser*, (*Cursorius bicinctus*, Temm.); (130) the *black-headed Turnstone*, (*Streptilas melanocephalus*, V., Zool. Journal, Vol. IV. p. 356.), a new species from California; (133) the *Lapwing Plover*, (*Vanellus cristatus*, Meyer.); (137) the *spur-winged Plover*, (*Pluvianus spinosus*, Vieill.); (141) the *ringed Plover*, (*Charadrius hiaticula*, Linn.); (150) the *long-legged Plover*, (*Himantopus melanopterus*, Meyer.); (153) the *thick-kneed Plover*, (*Ædicnemus erythrorhynchos*, Temm.).

5th Order. SWIMMING BIRDS.

This group is the concluding Order of the Class of *Birds*. It includes in it all the typical aquatic species, which may be readily distinguished by the webbed structure of their feet. The first leading division in the order is the Family of *Anatidæ* or

DUCKS.

The most important groups in this family are represented by the following types: (1) the *wild Swan*, (*Cygnus ferus*, Meyer), and

(4) the *black Swan* of New Holland, (*Cygnus atratus*, Meyer); (10) the *Egyptian Goose*, (*Anser Aegyptiacus*), and (12) the *Magellanic Goose*, (*Anser Magellanicus*); (14) the *Shieldrake*, (*Anas tadorna*, Linn.); (16) the *Mallard*, the type of the true *Ducks*, (*Anas boschas*, Linn.); (26) the *bimaculated Teal*, (*Querquedula glocitans*, V., Linn. Trans. Vol. XIV. p. 559.), a species of the rarest occurrence in Great Britain; (30) the *New Holland Shoveller*, (*Rhynchaspis membranacea*, Leach); (35) the *long-tailed Duck*, (*Harelda glacialis*, Steph.); (40) the *Eider Duck*, (*Somateria mollissima*, Leach); (44) the *Patagonian Duck*, (*Oidemia Patachonica*, King); (48) the *Merganser*, (*Mergus Merganser*, Linn.); &c., &c.

DIVERS.

The chief forms in the Family of *Colymbidæ* are exemplified in (54) the *Northern Diver*, (*Colymbus glacialis*, Linn.); and (60) the *crested Grebe*, (*Podiceps cristatus*, Lath.)

AUKS.

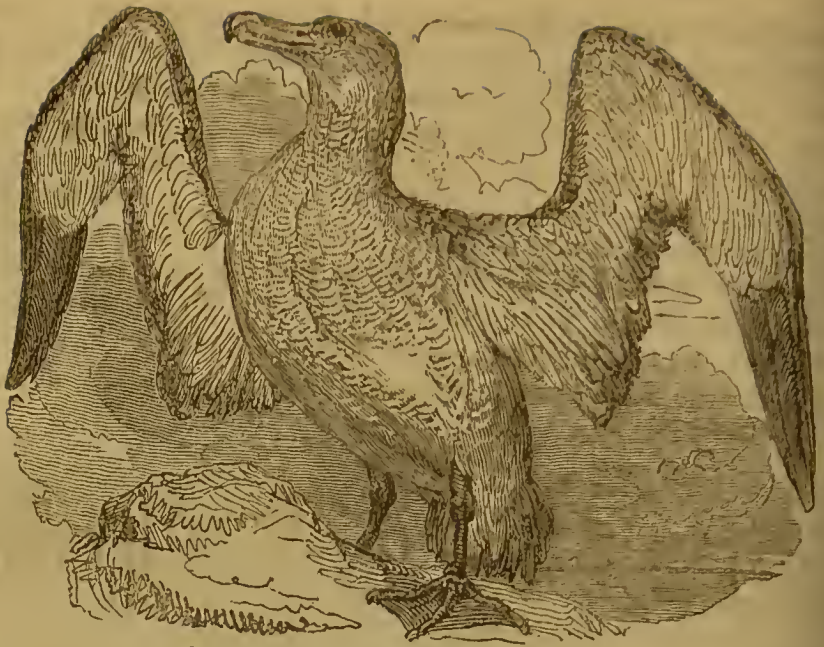
Among the *Alcadæ* the following species represent some of the principal groups:—(68) *Brunnich's Guillemot*, (*Uria Brunnichii*, Sabine); (73) the *little Auk*, (*Mergulus alcc*, Ray); (76) the *crested Auk*, (*Phaleris cristatella*, Temm.); (79) the *tufted Puffin*, (*Fratricula cirrhata*); (83) the *Razor-bill Auk*, (*Alca torda*, Linn.); (85) the *crested Penguin*, (*Spheniscus chrysocome*, Briss.); (88) the *Cape Penguin*, (*Catarractes demersus*, Briss.); (90) the *Patagonian Penguin*, (*Aptenodytes Patachonica*, Gmel.); &c., &c.

PELICANS.

The most prominent groups of the Family of *Pelecanidæ* are seen in the following types: (92) the *white Pelican*, (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Linn.); (94) the *Cormorant*, (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); (97) the *Gannet*, (*Sula Bassana*, Briss.); (99) the *Frigate Bird*, (*Tachypetes aquila*, Vieill.); (103) the *Tropic Bird*, (*Phaeton æthercus*, Linn.); (106) the *black-bellied Darter*, (*Plotus melanogaster*, Gmel.); &c.

GULLS.

In this Family of *Laridæ* may be particularized the following typical species of the different subdivisions:—(110) the *Sandwich Tern*, (*Sterna Boysii*, Mont.); (122) the *black Skimmer*, or *Scissars-bill*, (*Rhynchops nigra*, Linn.); (125) the *greater black-backed Gull*, (*Larus marinus*, Linn.), one of the typical species of the family; (138) the *Arctic Gull*, (*Stercorarius parasiticus*, Briss.); (144) the *wandering Albatross*, (*Diomedea exulans*, Linn.); (145) the *white-nosed Albatross*, (*Diomedea chlororhynchus*, Gmel.); (147) the *Giant Petrel*, (*Procellaria gigantea*, Linn.); (153) the *broad-billed Petrel*, (*Pachyptila Forsteri*); (156) the *stormy Petrel*, (*Thalassidroma pelagica*, V.); &c., &c.

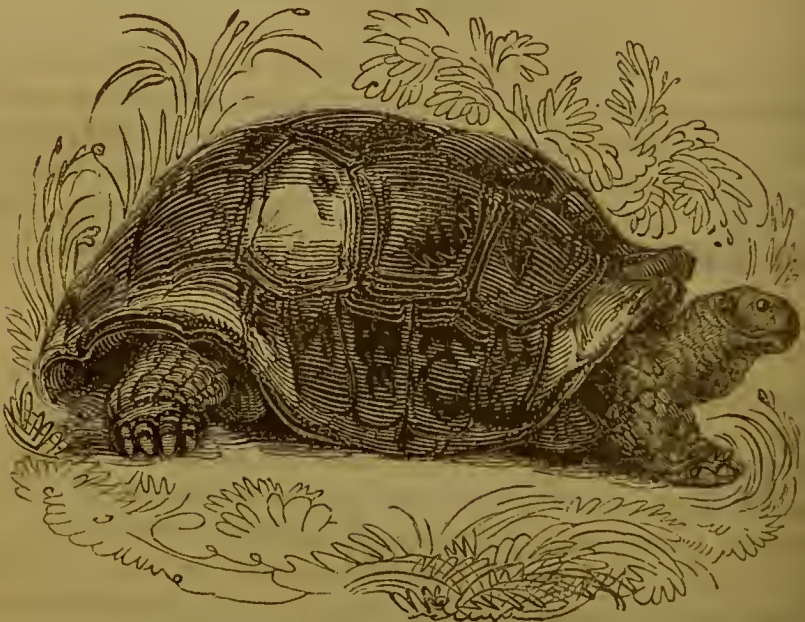


WANDERING ALBATROSS.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from tip of bill to extremity of tail.....	3	4
Expansion of wing.....	9	0

FISHES.

The collection of *Fishes* have not as yet been arranged in order; neither have the *Reptiles*. Among the latter however may be noticed (1) the *Indian Tortoise* (*Testudo Indica*, Linn.), one of the largest specimens known, which was alive in the gardens of the Society during the Summer of 1828.



INDIAN TORTOISE.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of shell	3	4
Breadth of ditto	2	3
Height of ditto	1	4